



THE RINK EVIL FROM THE PROLETARIAN VIEW-POINT

In an Open Letter to Rev. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, Comrade Leheny Shows the Evil of Drink to Be Merely an Effect of the Present System of Production and Exchange.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 25, 1907.
Rev. J. G. Shearer, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir: Your kind letter of the 23rd ult. to hand (opened) this morning. I have not been in Coleman for more than a month and my opportunities for receiving mail have been so uncertain that I did not order it forwarded till my arrival in Edmonton. I regret that I have, unfortunately, appeared neglectful and discourteous in this matter, but, let me assure you, had I been in receipt of your communication, you would have heard from me at an earlier date.

Intemperance is unquestionably one of the greatest difficulties which those who work in the interest of the laboring class have to encounter. Inasmuch as it promotes its difference among the workers; robs them of the service of capable men, who, were it not for the curse of alcoholism, would place at the disposal of labor, brilliant intellects and honest hearts; it also makes for resignation to otherwise intolerable conditions, saps the sturdiness of manhood and womanhood to such an extent as to compel the servile acceptance by the workers, as a matter of course, of unsanitary surroundings and an environment that fosters ignorance and furnishes a rich soil upon which the social evils flourish luxuriantly.

That this is regrettable does not adequately express it. I fear the English language, rich as it is, doesn't provide us with a word of sufficient strength.
How are we going to remedy it? That is the question.
And my dear sir, it is my honest opinion that notwithstanding your evidently sincere desire to promote human happiness, you have either overlooked or are unequalled with the remedy for this disgusting and repulsive phenomenon, which is in itself but the result of a preceding cause that must be removed before we succeed in abolishing the drink evil.

This, I think, where we are likely to disagree.
I suggest as the only means of accomplishing this end the Socialization of Industry and the Total Elimination of Profit which you seem to have recognized to some extent, as per sub par. "A" of "Dear Sir"; but which you would transfer to the State for, from your viewpoint, very laudable purposes, viz.: coffee and reading rooms.

You also appeal to the cupidty of the taxpayer when you advocate that a specified percentage of the profits be devoted to various public utilities, thereby expressing a willingness to acquiesce in the sacrifice of a fraction of our unfortunates—acknowledging that you have not found a remedy.

Permit me, also, to point out that Sec. 6 is in direct violation of the intention set forth in sub par. "A," and gives reasonable grounds for the suspicion, and I might say, adds corroboratory evidence, that there is a tendency on your part to compromise in dealing with this curse, which merits only that we make unceasing war upon it and negotiate no truce.

Now, I think, in his "Essay on Man," says: "Whatever is Right," and you are acquainted with the proverb that "Might is Right."

ble and self-evident facts. That your and my conceptions of right are opposed to their existence (saloons) but emphasizes the fact that "Might is Right" and our whole propaganda is directed in an effort to gain converts who will rally under our banner and swell our numbers by the thousands that we may be powerful (mighty) enough to establish our ideas as the standard of right.

Things exist, too, only because they supply a need and are of benefit to some element in society.
Here I am very pertinent to ask: "Who is benefited by the existence of the drink traffic?"

Andor compels us to emphatically assert that it is not the working class, and forces us to assume that it must be the Capitalist class.

But that will be taken soon gram proo-f to substantiate it.
Briefly we might enumerate some reasons as follows:

1. By attributing to him or herself indulgence in intoxicants as the sole cause of his or her periods of idleness it prevents working-class recognition of over-stocked labor market conditions.

2. As a large percentage of workers are being constantly discharged on this account, room is being made for them from the ranks of the unemployed; thus obtaining temporary access to the means of life, via a job. This phase of the liquor question suggests it in the light of a safety valve for Capitalism.

3. Owing to the influence of the saloon there is always an element in our population who are on the ragged edge of starvation, and available, in the interest of capitalist property, as strike-breakers, gun men.

4. There are men, thoroughly conversant with the working-class needs, who by this means are rendered incapable of using their talents in their own interests or that of their class, and worse than that, they often, too often, for the gratification of this passion, prostitute themselves to the service of their enemies.

5. Man, we must remember, is a social animal who instinctively courts the companionship of his fellows and desires to be considered the equal of them or aspires to leadership. This instinct he seeks to gratify and it leads him into temptation. When he is a working man it spells ruin. For where can a working man indulge this craving? Not in the lawyer's office, nor in the study of the college professor; neither is he a welcome visitor at the banker's, the merchant's or the doctor's. The company of the priest or preacher he is welcome to enjoy on Sunday, at a distance, and then only under some restraint that does not satisfy.

But where can he find the hand of welcome extended to him?
Where is he hailed as an equal?
Where is his opinion received with a deference, that is flattering?
Where do his more unfortunate fellows toady to him in the hope that they may be partakers of the hospitality he dispenses with a generous hand?
In the saloon, my dear sir, in the saloon!
I do not speak as an academic. Years of experience in the mining and smelter towns of the West—twelve miles of Capitalism—have shown me an existence where men are denied access to all those things

that tend to make life enjoyable—where those who take their lives in their hands to wrest the treasure from the right grip of a mountaineer—were compelled to spend their time between the mine, a filthy bunk-house and the never-absent saloon. Who amongst us all will not be charitable to the man who has toiled under these conditions (and they are the rule) when we see him in the city for a holiday, "going the route"?

He meets Tom, Dick or Harry, or the three of them, who have been with it before him, and "they broke." They are in need and will generous impulse he proceeds, perhaps in recognition of many many traits he has discerned in them, to provide for them now.

In nine cases out of ten they adjourn to the nearest poor man's club (saloon) where our miner friend, who was hungering for a familiar face, drinks himself into a condition that places him financially on the waiting list of job-seekers ready to dispose of another fragment of his life-energy to some member of the employing class, and to repeat the above proceeding on the occasion of his next holiday.

This applies to lumber-jacks and railroaders as well, in fact more generally.
The conditions under which these men toil and live are noxious; packed in overcrowded bunk-houses or tents, stowed away in a night on shelves; like pigs in a pantry; no privacy; no provisions for cleanliness; no home life; without refining environment, they are listed in the same category as cattle.

Fences in on their arrival in town by the disdain, contempt and indifference of their superior (?) caste brothers, they find their way to the dens which Capitalism has provided for them.

There they are quickly separated from their scanty wages which finds its way from the saloon keeper to the broker, who holds it for the convenience of the employing class.
The saloon is an agency that enables the Capitalist class to keep the workers at its mercy, therefore, Capitalism protects the saloon.
The Capitalist class are in possession of means of suppressing this evil, were it in their interest to do so.

Looking at the liquor question from the viewpoint of the working class, I must confess that I believe your proposed plan offers no solution for the problems that concern us, nor do I believe that the class instinct of the workers will admit of their supporting, generally, the restrictions you would place on the traffic.

The question with which the workers have to grapple is the re-organization of industry so that we may have access to the means of life; in other words—Jobs.

Any one in touch with economic affairs knows full well that owing to the concentration of Capital, installation of machinery—the one virtue of which is the displacement of labor—there are more job seekers than opportunities for work (Jobs).

Now, what the working man or woman must have is a job; they must have one periodically or perish. Drink acts as a regulator.
Had we universal temperance, under the present system, what would happen?

We would have a portion of the workers in possession of the jobs and holding fast, by virtue of their sobriety, while the other portion, equally sober and industrious, would seek them with little chance of success.

The evident result would be—
(Continued on page four.)

THE BITTER CRY OF A BRITON

Comes to This Land of "Splendid Opportunities" Only to Walk the Streets in a Vain Search for the Job That Is Supposed to Be Here for Every Willing Worker.

The following letter from a most respectable Scotch mechanic has been received by The Globe. As it no doubt correctly represents the condition of hundreds of the immigrants who have been pouring into Toronto in the past few months, the picture it presents of their condition and prospects cannot be too speedily considered by the civic and national authorities. British mechanics who do not want to go on the farm should be warned of conditions in Toronto at the present time:

Sir: Having read your article entitled "No Undesirables Wanted Here" in your paper of Friday last, the 15th inst., will you allow me a little space to air my grievances and that of others who are placed in this position? The figures given by the British Welcome League may be correct enough, but they don't give enough information.

No immigrant is going to call at the British Welcome League until his own resources have failed. They turn to the B. W. L. to look after them when they have failed to get work. Take my own case, which, I believe, is only one of many. I landed in Toronto more than five weeks ago with \$50 in my pocket, and another \$50 in the shape of clothing in my box. I have walked your streets every day seeking a situation at any trade, but without success. I have spent nearly a dollar in stamps replying to advertisements in the papers, with the same result.

I never had a day's illness that I remember in my life. I weigh 180 pounds and stand 5 feet 7 1/2 inches in height. At several places I called in answer to advertisements of mechanics in their staff. As soon as they heard me speak they stated the place was filled—my nationality

was enough to condemn me. I am confirmed in this by the advertisements which appear from time to time, and usually contain a sentence as follows: "No old country men," "American or Canadian only." Even my name betrays my nation. I am at a loss what to do. To stay here without work means in the end starvation; to go further west it may come to the same, and when it is so hard for me to get a living, who am I physically fit and financially desirable, how hard must it be for those described in your paper of Friday last?

I can't believe that the true-born Canadian is so much of a bigot as to refuse work to a Briton. Surely the people of Toronto are not so narrow as some of the advertisements I have mentioned would lead one to suppose. My case is not the worst. I have left my wife and family at home, and I give me every time I write to admit that I have not been successful in getting a job.

I am quite prepared to do anything, only to be told the position is gone, and what then—God only knows. I train into the city every morning, get a Globe and Mail, scan the advertisement column; if anything in them I call at it, or for so long will naturally be filled. When you do this for five weeks it is more than human nature can bear: the heart of hope is knocked out of you, and you feel "man's inhumanity to man." Some of those poor fellows who have no application to the British Welcome League no doubt felt it was their only hope. Perhaps they have been fleeced by some of the city sharpers who have no desire to admit it, as it would expose their simplicity.
A BRITISH EMIGRANT.

HAPPENINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE RULE OF CAPITAL

Labor Skates and Their Pieces of Silver, the Plight of the Cockroach, the Wicked Hoarder, and the Hollow Mockery of Capitalist Philanthropy.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association are as mad as hornets because the Whitney Government with a shrewd eye to political exigencies, has appointed Joe Labor Conservatives to fat jobs as factory inspectors, contrary to the injunctions of the C. M. A. that no union "men" should be permitted to hold such positions. What stupid creatures outside of business matters these capitalists mostly are! How the devil do they suppose that the "Conservative government" can be kept in line for the old party unless there is something in it from time to time for the stool pigeon? And what good would a workman who was a non-unionist be as a political hoarder anyway? Whitney and Laurier simply have to throw a few jobs of this kind to the most clamorous and important of the off-hunting crew, who make a business of steering their fellow-unionists into one of the other party camp, or they would very soon be pulling capitalist chestnuts out of the fire and drop out of the game. Nobody, either capitalist or worker, is in position to pull nowadays for his health or for fun, or anything but the long green or rather a chance at it. Cut out the offices, contracts and privileges and the whole party system would collapse.

The workman is getting onto the gold and, and something more sold than an odd two or five dollar bill on election day. The day is gone when a spellbinder like old Sir John Macdonald can hypnotize him with a sin and the back and an "off-color" story or two.

A Traitor's Reward.

Among the gang who received their reward for betraying their fellow workers was Robert Hungerford, for some years promoter of the Toronto District Labor Council. When Comrade James Simpson was running as a Socialist candidate in North Toronto this creature, Hungerford, with the promise of a job in his pocket, ostensibly defied the rule that no trade unionist should appear upon the platform of a party candidate and took the stump for the Tory nominee against a fellow-unionist. And the Canadian Manufacturers' Association profess to be afraid that such fellows when in office will somehow or other oppose their interests. The fools! Why this sort of having done Tory dirty work for so long will naturally be the readiest and most subservient tools, either of the Government or the capitalist powers behind the throne. They'll do anything necessary to hold their jobs.

Taking Care of Their Friends.

Hon. George W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario, speaking to an interviewer the other day at Buffalo on the financial depression, showed the extent of his sympathy with labor by the following utterance: "Manufacturers are curtailing expenses and dismissing some hands. Of course, it's hard to be laid off, but no one is going to be hurt very seriously."

Ross is in the Senate now and has no more use for the workman's vote so he is spared the necessity of affecting any hypocritical regret over the fate of the many thousands who are to-day face to face with absolute destitution. But perhaps he is merely judging by his own experience, and if so, he is surely justified in regarding the loss of a job with equanimity. Mr. Ross was, it will be remembered, "laid off" him-

self a few years ago. It certainly didn't hurt him seriously because a short time afterwards a bunch of millionaires passed round the hat and raised a nice little sum of \$37,000 as a reward for his fidelity to the corporations—and no doubt as a gentle reminder to Whitney of what he can expect should he prove equally subservient. "Verily, I say unto you, make unto yourselves friends of the mammoth of righteousness that when ye fall they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

Big Corporations vs. Little Capitalists.

Poor Whitney, no doubt with the best intentions in the world—of doing the best he can for the party and the capitalist class—is just now between the devil and the deep sea—that is to say the big corporations and the small capitalists—over the power question. "The exactions of the big movement," says Whitney, "are the little capitalists. The consequences to the politicians don't just know where they are at. The big corporations put up the election funds and run the newspapers—and those that pay the paper have a right to call the tune—but the little fellows have a number of votes in the aggregate, and can't be judiciously ignored. The fight at present is over the proposed scheme for the distribution of electric power from Niagara Falls by means of publicly owned plants. The public ownership advocates are of course appealing to the working class. Obviously it makes not the least difference to the wage-earning movement. The consequence is that the big corporations have bought their power for nothing he wouldn't pay a cent a week higher wages—simply because he would not need to.

The Wicked Hoarder and How to Deal with Him.

The high financial authorities are blaming the small depositor or hoarder of money for want of confidence, because in some quarters there is an indisposition to entrust the bankers with money to gamble with in Wall street or loan at high rates on Wall street poor chips. The idea is spreading that money is a good deal safer in a cash-hoarding old stockbroker than in so-called fiduciary institutions. The people who hoard money are coming in for a good deal of denunciation, and if some strenuous upholders of capitalism do not take care, it would go pretty hard with them to judge by the following extract from the Mail and Empire: "Egypt, in consequence of this general practice of her saving classes, is always short of money. Every year about \$10,000,000 in gold is paid for the country's cotton crop, and it is estimated that about two-thirds of this amount vanishes from circulation and is buried. Unfortunately until he is rescued by a hoarder to deal with the situation in Egypt as did the rulers of the land before the British occupation. In the unregenerate days, the person suspected of hoarding up his money was thought until he revealed his hiding place, or a charge of treason was trumped up against him and his property was confiscated. In comparison with these robust measures for (Continued on Page Four.)

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CONFIDENCE.

In times of "prosperity," when capitalist production is in fine fettle and full swing and the delightful game of skinning luscious profits from stupid and fairly docile wage-slaves is running smoothly, the solidity and stability of capitalist society is emphatically impressed upon the mind of the observer. The entire scheme appears to be founded, as it were, upon a rock, against which the storms of adversity might beat in vain.

When the storms of adversity come, however, it is a different matter. The foundation is exposed as sand. As the too-heavy structure founds and crumbles, the efforts of capital begins to sway upon its tottering base. The efforts are put forth by "kings of finance" to prevent its complete collapse, by proping it up. The only prop that suggests itself is that of "confidence." They cry "confidence." The tottering and swaying of the rotten old bulk of capitalist exploitation is due to "lack of confidence."

Some there are who are inclined to scoff at the idea that "lack of confidence" is the cause of the trouble. When they see banks closing their doors and industrial concerns discharging employees by the thousands, these scoffers become obnoxiously insistent in asserting that "confidence" troubles lie elsewhere than in the domain of "confidence." These obstreperous ones work infinite harm by spreading their ridiculous notions among those who are mentally incapable of seeing the tremendous importance played by "confidence" in the great scheme of capitalist exploitation.

The cultivation of "confidence" should be encouraged in every way possible. It should be planted in the public schools, irrigated from the pulpit and fertilized by the public press, and come to think of it, it is, and quite properly too, cultivated and inspired by every institution of capitalist exploitation. What could more surely inspire confidence in the stability and solidity of the present order of society than the bank with its massive walls, lofty and freestone-clad, heavy vault and careless display of glittering coins behind the ceiling; the church and cathedral of ponderous architecture, ponderous-toned organ and ponderous-voiced priest, and the modern newspaper, the most magnificent of which is its volume, specific gravity, and the blithering idocy of its contents? If these are not enough the "fight and gown" of the soldier, the Judge's "silk and gown" and the policeman's "confidence game." It is by no accident that the capitalist pirates and buccaneers appeal to the common herd to heave "confidence." Instinctively the word comes to their lips for their entire scheme of industrial piracy is "confidence game." Unless the suckers who do the world's work and thus provide the plunder for capitalists, can be kept saturated with "confidence" in the masters, the jig would be up with the scheme.

Every workman should supply himself with a large "jug of confidence as speedily" as possible. He should never allow it to leave him. Thus jagged he will prove a bulwark of strength to this ghoulish capitalist regime. If he, by his own

crook, succeeds in getting hold of a dollar or so, he will put it in the bank. Without a proper "jug of confidence" he would have better send it to the "confidence game" of some confidence men with his safekeeping. Upon going to the bank for his money, should he find the doors closed against him, he will not be soothed by the "confidence" of the conviction that with the bank door closed and the vault securely locked no thief can get at his coin. This will make him feel good. His joy therewith will be increased by the assurance that he will at any days have something coming to him.

Then again, with suitable "confidence" he can go through the winter without suffering from hunger or cold, in case he has no money. He would not bring joy to his heart so long as he had proper "confidence" in the stability of "our" financial institutions.

Let us all cultivate "confidence." If the landlord presents his bill when we have not a "shot in the locker," let us hand out a carefully prepared disquisition upon the virtue of "confidence" and assure them every thing is all right. In such cases we will be justified in stretching a point and make it apply even when we have coin. Coin of minor importance anyway, provided the supply of "confidence" is abundant. In such cases we will be justified in stretching a point and make it apply even when we have coin. Coin of minor importance anyway, provided the supply of "confidence" is abundant. In such cases we will be justified in stretching a point and make it apply even when we have coin.

OPEN CONFESSION.

There was a sensation in a local printing office this morning when Crown Attorney J. B. McKillop, accompanied by a bailiff, appeared there and took possession of several hundred pamphlets, which had been handed out at the instance, it is alleged, of Mr. Henry B. Ashplant, the well known Socialist leader of this city. The pamphlet makes an scathing attack on the banks of the province and on the banks of the United States. It is alleged that several hundred of the pamphlets were printed last week and sent to Toronto.

There are heads in the immediately adjacent printing plant, with the result that Crown Attorney McKillop was communicated with by Crown Attorney Corey, of Toronto. It appears also that the Canadian postal authorities took no interest in the pamphlets, which also communicated with Mr. McKillop. The Crown Attorney, after getting into the matter, at once determined to stop the circulation of the pamphlet, and to the banks of the United States. This, in turn, implies that said interests are conserved by practices and methods that cannot stand the light of inquiry and investigation. This open confession shows, therefore, he takes as an acknowledgment that the safety and stability of the banks of Canada depend solely upon those who trust their funds to the custody of these institutions, being not in ignorance of their true character and purpose. This confession will by no means tend to inspire among the multitude that "confidence" in the virtue of banks and their ability to make good, that is the most "relied upon" of the banking fraternity. In fact, so great is the value set upon it that the inference necessarily asserts itself that the entire banking scheme is closely akin to a confidence game pure and simple.

Were Comrade Ashplant guilty of making false charges against the integrity of Canadian banks he would have been prosecuted for criminal libel and made to sweat for his presumptuous folly. In such case the part of wisdom would have been to allow him to circulate his libellous matter and then proceed against him. But the interests threatened by his action saw fit to take steps to smother his charges by seizing the offending pamphlets, thus emphasizing the truth of the accusations contained therein. From a letter from a London comrade we quote the following: "That they have taken no action against Comrade Ashplant. They know he can prove his assertions and fear any court proceedings against him."

Information has reached us that the authorities have been making strenuous efforts to prevent Ashplant's exposure by suppressing the publication of the pamphlet referred to. It is alleged, however, held up in the mails. It should be borne in mind that these official attempts have not succeeded. The reason about them reigns supreme, but right here in Canada where the brand of liberty peculiar to British self-governing colonies prevails.

At any rate, we shall be anxious to know just what charges Comrade Ashplant has made against the banking institutions of Canada that has prompted this open confession of their truth. That the curiosity of many others will also be aroused and satisfied without saying that Comrade Ashplant is a forgeron confession. While open confession may be good for the soul, we opine that in this case it will prove embarrassing for the banks.

MODERN CRUSADERS.

(Special Despatch to The Globe).
Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 21.—The statement made by prisoners in the police cells at London that Canada is to be invaded by an army of unemployed workers is being proved true by conditions on this frontier at the present time. The discharge from employment of thousands of men by the railways and steel and ironworking companies of the United States has flooded the country with men seeking work. Throughout the States tales of Canada's prosperity and the building of the National Trans-continental railway and other great works are being told. The unemployed are content, and the men out of work flock across the border to seek it in Canada. Many come from Ohio and Pennsylvania, but others are from Buffalo and the cities of Western New York.

The steel plants have reduced the number of their employees and the discharged men have joined the army moving into Canada. The dismissal of several hundred men by the smelting works at the shipbuilding plant at Bridgeburg has also had an effect on the labor market along the frontier.

No Turning Back.

Many of the unemployed men reach Canada without a dollar. The police and railway officials of the United States are becoming more and more vigilant in every possible way to get across the border, but sternly resist their attempts to return. Every day the police of this city and other frontier points catch from half a dozen to a score of these new comers. Very few of them have a cent and hardly one knows where he is going or what he is going to do.

It is recognized that hundreds of them will spend the winter as vagrants in Canadian county jails, and their presence in the country is a grave menace to the peace and security of rural districts and small villages where police control is ineffective. One day this week one detective caught six of these men between noon and dusk. All who cannot show that they have means of self-support are ordered back to the States, but the United States immigration inspectors are so vigilant that only those who are American citizens and cannot be denied admission to the country are permitted to re-enter it.

Demand the Impossible.

Of each of the scores of English, Irish, Scotch and European men are included in this homeless host of four dollars head tax is demanded. Of course, being penniless, they cannot pay and are forced to remain in the States, but the United States immigration officers on this frontier and so is made an easy dumping-ground for the countless Europeans which the United States wishes to be rid of. There is little or no opportunity for the Niagara Falls for the unemployed of these men. Where are they all going to? What is to become of them?

The crusaders of the Middle Ages went to the Holy Land by the hundreds of thousands in search of the Holy Grail, whatever that might be. They roamed the world by the way and other thousands never succeeded in returning to their native pastures. They were urged to go by the designing knaves who ruled the countries of Europe. In order that these crusaders might rid of their presence. As there was a surplus of swords at that time above the requirements of the temporal and spiritual lords and masters, getting rid of some of them on a Grail-chasing expedition was less bother than to kill them outright.

The modern crusader hits the trail not in search of a Grail either holy or profane, but in search of a job. Just a plain, vulgar, unvarnished job. Quite a sensible thing to do, by the way. A job means something substantial. A little corned beef and cabbage, for instance; a few "hand me downs" duds and a horse to ride in a certain breeding-bunk-house. Therefore, a job is an ideal well worth striving for, and speaks volumes for the advancement made since the days when superfluous human chattels were sold to themselves joyfully and with fervor to Grail-chasing and the rescue of seneschals from infidel hands.

Of course these modern crusaders will travel no flowery paths. Many of them will suffer considerable hardships. They will become soiled by their exercise in demanding handouts. They may even, upon occasion, steal a chicken or purloin a pie. It is to be hoped they will, for this will afford opportunity for "our" constables, policemen, etc., to exercise their talents in demanding bribes to reduce the flabby fat that has accumulated about their abdomens during the lengthy and glorious period of prosperity "we" have been enjoying. Then again, it will afford opportunity for "our" jailors, who will be glad to exercise their talents in demanding bribes to reduce the flabby fat that has accumulated about their abdomens during the lengthy and glorious period of prosperity "we" have been enjoying.

WORK.

There are 705,332 workers for hire in Chicago. Of 118,800 of whom are women or girls. These figures include professional service and domestic and personal service. The Deutscher Metal Union represents all branches of the metal trade in Chicago. It has a membership of no fewer than 335,075 members of which 15,000 are women.

Last week's cursory and superficial glance at the habits and characteristics of the genus homo would lead one to suppose that he had left his intelligence behind as a souvenir when he bade his spell-like ancestor a cheerful farewell. But a more careful and detailed examination shows us that, if he has parted with his common sense, he has developed senses not common to other animals. One of the most prominent of these is his sense of humor. That he possesses this sense has been repeatedly established by the researches of some of the best known authorities, though some observers deny its existence in woman. But this is clearly an uncharitable bias. It is well known that he has himself repeatedly been properly explained to them.

Quite early in his history, Man perpetrated the greatest of his jokes, upon himself. He united himself a ventralia entitled, WORK. It has been the source of infinite merriment to him ever since. The cream of the joke is that he thinks he ought to like work and feels quite guilty when he finds that he doesn't. About the nearest thing to a workman can think of to say about another is "he is a little much stuck up." Seeing they are both working to make profit for another, this is almost too rich to take without peppin.

Early in his career while he was yet a chattel-slave, Man did not take this position on the subject. Then he had to work and didn't altogether like it. But now that he is a "free man" he no longer works under compulsion. He is a partner in the work. Some men like it so well that they have no work for a spell they feel so miserable that they have even been known to go without eating. Occasionally that Man is no more free now than when he was a chattel-slave, but this can easily be demonstrated to be false.

The employer in the days of chattel-slavery was entitled to buy his slaves and to keep them, and feed them even during the periods when he did not actually require their

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER"

Hamilton, Nov. 19. (Special).
—Allan Studholme, M.L.A., the Labor representative of East Hamilton, has so conducted himself as not only to please the Labor party but also the Liberals, for at the annual meeting of the Liberal Association this evening the retiring president, James Chisholm, stated that there was no reason for the Liberals opposing Mr. Studholme at the next election. He said he thought the Liberals should cast in their lot with the Labor party. P. D. Cregar, K. C., was elected president of the Association, and other officers chosen were: Arthur O'Leary, Vice-President for East Hamilton, and James Mathews, Secretary, J. L. Counsell, West Hamilton and Aid. Kirkpatrick, Vice-Presidents for West Hamilton; W. T. Evans, Secretary, and James Dixon, Treasurer.—Press Item.

You were first SLAVES, then SERFS. Now you are HIRELINGS. You have emancipated yourselves from slavery and from serfdom. Why should you not emancipate yourselves from the yoke of HIRE, and become free producers and masters of the totality of production which you create? Wherefore should you not accomplish, through your own peaceful endeavors and the assistance of a society having sacred duties towards each of its members, the most beautiful revolution that can be conceived—a revolution which, accepting labor as the commercial basis of human intercourse, and the fruit of labor as the sole basis of social relations, should gradually abolish the class distinctions and tyrannical dominion of one element of labor over another, and by proclaiming one sole law of just equilibrium between production and consumption, should harmonize and unite all the children of the country, the common mother? —Mazzini.

There is no use in saying, "Mr. Labor, you will have to control your appetites for work, or else take over the machinery and the resources of the earth." Then, if, in your insatiable greed, you do overdo things again you will have to suffer. You, as capitalist, at any rate, will no longer be made to suffer.

Another point upon which there is little difference of opinion is the undoubted "Dignity of Labor." Labor is a noble virtue. As has been reported that the demeanor of the worker in the presence of his employer reflects little of this invaluable spirit. That he is very meek and humble when his master episcopally sits upon his throne, is a sad sign of his present state. He cringes and quails before his cold grey eye. That his bowels are turned to water and his voice falls him or is only emitted huskily and in jerks, is another sign of his present state. As any one knows who has seen the iron-pated son of toil in his native land. How dignity oozes from his very pores as with one contemptuous breath he wafts the airy fog from off the mighty leader. His bold eye flash and his voice rise in impetuous cadences as he relates how he hath it in mind to bid his boss of ignoble parentage to remove his vile carcass to the nethermost abyss. How he marches in serried battalion to the admiration of an awe-struck multitude on that day of days especially set apart in his honor, with inspiring strains of music on the organs of heaven. And with what just pride he bears upon his brawny breast his badge, the glorious pemento of many a stricken field.

"Dignity" of Labor has more dignity than a colored man. Nevertheless, in spite of its dignity, labor should not monopolize all of Man's attention. There are other and more grave affairs that claim his consideration. Man does not live to work. He has responsibilities. Among these his most solemn duty is to laugh. If he cannot find anything else to titivate his ribbilities, let him stand a piece off and take a little long as he can laugh there is not much wrong with him. He is not should therefore so arrange his affairs that laughing would be about the hardest thing he has to do. "Beware of the Bosses." Possibly, but to make it sound-like, some, who'd read it? —Mc.

Man in his wisdom has philosophized much on the subject of Work. This philosophy has naturally been divided into two great schools. Those who hold that man lives to work and those who consider he works to live. The first named school draws its adherents mainly from the ranks of those who do not work, the other from among those who do. Both are agreed, however, that work is a necessary and healthful recreation.

Taking it altogether, Mr. Man, it is really a shame that your bum! Your bum could be so successfully visited without endangering your precious life. Has it never occurred to you that you have just this once to live and that therefore you haven't any time to waste working? You have to work to live. In the first place, you all don't work to live. You can't work and live to any extent. You may work to exist. In the second place, you all don't have to, if you all only know it.

Consider ye the millionaires, how they toil not, neither spin, yet Solomon in all his glory could not buy the gasoline for their automobiles. How do they manage to do it? It is not by magic. You are foolish enough to work and they are sensible enough to let you. By "abstinence and thrift" they have succeeded in gobbling everything in sight, so that they do not have to work with the noble aspiration to toil, you have to do it with their tools, in their factories. Whatever you make should logically belong to them. And if you pocket their money, they will return you enough so that you may live to work another day, and all goes as merry as a funeral until their warehouses are filled to overflowing. Then it becomes manifestly impossible for them to allow you to work any longer. You have been glutted and interperate instead of taking your work in decent moderation and look what you've done.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page Is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to George Dales, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE MEETING

Present, Coms. Pritchard (chairman), Peterson, Kingsley, and the Secretary, just a quorum. Minutes of previous meeting confirmed.

Communications were read from Local Winnipeg reporting local growth of the party and good prospects for further expansion.

From John Fraser, of the Ontario Executive, asking for charters for Port Arthur and Galt, Ont., and reporting good propaganda work in Toronto.

From Comrade Pettibee, now at Edmonton, enclosing J. F. Leheny's reply to Rev. Shearer, published in this issue.

From John F. Leheny, dealing with the political situation in Michigan, and the necessity of holding a hearing and crystallizing the Socialist vote into something like conscious unity.

From Myr Stechlin, Port Haney, re affiliation of the U. S. L. with Socialist Party of Canada. Comrade Stechlin is a waiting credentials from headquarters in Winnipeg empowering him to negotiate with Dominion Executive.

Also from Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, New York, and Albert J. Healy, Kansas, in each of all which, after discussion, the Secretary was instructed as to reply.

Warrants were drawn as follows: To E. T. Kingsley, ad. space for Nov. and printing, \$5.00 Receipts.

Book sale, \$1.00 Local Winnipeg supplies, \$1.00 Total, \$11.00

Adjournd. GEO. DALES, Secretary.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting, Dec. 3rd, 1907. There was a small attendance of committee members, the following being present: Coms. Kingsley, Peterson, Pritchard, who presided, and the Secretary. Visiting Comrades Hinata and Karme spent an hour with the committee.

Communications read as follows: From Secretaries of Locals Victoria, Nanaimo, Grand Forks, Phoenix and Fernie; also from Comrades Stechlin, C. M. O'Brien, the Secretary of Finnish Branch, Roseland, and Comrade John Ray, Victoria.

The problem of how to maintain an organizer in the Provincial field and carry on an effective propaganda campaign, fully discussed and occupied much of the sitting. It was felt that with the fund available to the committee a more generous and better organized effort on the part of the locals must be made in order to be carried on as it should be in this time of "special opportunities" for stimulating thought in the minds of the working-class. The Secretary was instructed to advise all concerned of the situation and what must be done in the circumstances.

The activity of Finnish Socialist organizations in various parts of the Province as evidenced by correspondence read was appreciated by the committee and the Secretary instructed to furnish them with the fullest information and all the aid possible.

Warrants were drawn as follows: Secretary's salary, Nov., \$15.00; E. T. Kingsley, ad. space for Nov., \$2.00 Receipts.

Phoenix Local, Finnish Br. for due stamps, \$10.00 Adjournd. GEO. DALES, Secretary.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE MEETING

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1907. Present, Comrades Fraser, Peel, Thompson, Milkenon and Manco. Letters from Comrades R. B. Beal, Lindsay, Wm. Peard, Galt, and H. Martin, Berlin, read and Secretary instructed to reply.

Application for charter received from Comrade G. Grandahl, Port Arthur. Granted ad. charter ordered sent.

Letter received from Wm. Henry, Box Grove, applying for a meeting

to be addressed by Comrade Manco, at Markham. Left with Secretary to arrange date.

Financial report of recent organizing trip read by Comrade Manco. Plan suggested by the Organizer to raise funds to pay deficit was approved and the matter left with Comrade Manco for action.

Meeting adjourned. G. W. WRIGLEY, Rec. Secretary.

LOCAL VANCOUVER

Weekly business meeting Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of Canada, 313 Cambie street, Dec. 2, 1907.

Comrade Dales, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The application for membership in the Local of Cyril Thompson, Chas. C. Peterson to take usual course.

Warrants ordered drawn as follows: For signs, \$3.00 Rent of City Hall, \$11.00

For literature account, \$2.00 For ad. in Clarion, \$3.00 Speaker for next Sunday, E. T. Kingsley, Pritchard (chairman).

Financial Report. Dues for week, \$4.00 Collections at City Hall, \$2.00 Sale of literature, \$3.20 Total, \$129.20

Adjournd. O. RAYNER, Rec. Secretary.

MORE ORGANIZED FORCE

Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1907. Dear Comrade Dales: Yours of the 9th and 11th at hand; also supply of 500 due cards. It gives me much pleasure to order another charter. This time it is for our Galt comrades who have seen the necessity of becoming affiliated to the Canadian wing of the International Socialist Party. I have the application signed by twelve of the Galt comrades.

We are still having success on our Sunday afternoon lectures and yesterday we got another intellectual treat from Comrade Manco (our organizer). His subject was a Socialist view of the Independent Labor Party and although a few of the members of that party were present they had nothing to say when questions were asked. For the close of the lecture we were treated to two revolutionary songs by the Italian Socialist choir.

Yours for the Revolution, J. FRASER.

THE CLEAVAGE OF INTERESTS

It is in the interests of the bosses to pay you low wages, to work you long hours, to "speed" you to the utmost, to avoid the expense of installing safety appliances, to keep you contented, to employ child labor instead of adult labor, to charge you excessive prices for the commodities you turn out, to exact high rents from you for lodging, to keep down your standard of living, to make of you an obsequious wage-slave.

Now, fellow-worker, are these your interests as you see them? Of course not. Where then is the "identity of interests" between capitalists and workmen? WILL R. SHIER.

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA

Dear Sir: In your issue of Oct. 26, 1907, you have a few interesting notes from Ben Tillett from Australia. The old enthusiasms are dying down, and "the Labor party is moving with the greatest caution," etc. Now, I would like to extend to you my sympathy.

The reason why the old enthusiasms are dying down is because all the agitators, all the enthusiasts, all the real energetic souls who were once in the Labor movement, have gone over to the Socialist movement and so the working-class movement is in a transition stage in Australia. The Labor party is in a state of senile decay. It has run its course and now must stand aside to make room for the sturdy young stripling clothed in Red. The Labor movement has carried the people a certain distance, and now the Labor party is

hanging like grim death on to what has been accomplished, and therefore "is moving with the greatest 'caution,'" because all the real, live people are in the young Socialist party, who were recently in several groups but are, since June last, all united and growing rapidly, but still too small for outsiders to see the tremendous movement that is going on. Only those who see the inner working-class movement know what is taking place. I say again, all the agitators are in the new Socialist movement, having left the Labor party in disgust one by one because they (the Labor party) are courageless, aimless, and—capitalist!

They fight not for true issues, but for the hairs thrown out by the bourgeoisie. Therefore all the real Socialists have left the Labor party and thrown in their lot with the Socialist party, glad to be rid of men of the Burns and Macdonald type, who are ready to sell the movement for the moment they see a chance of making a little for themselves.

Besides, the Labor party must die its day in due time. Capitalism is too strongly entrenched against everything but straight-out Socialism—that destroys their foundations, and leaves their weapons helpless. We own everything, and why fight the capitalist on the basis that things belong to him?

ALBERT J. HEALEY, Sec. Edmonton, Box 1861.

THOS. R. WESMAN, Edmonton. JAR. H. DUNLOP, Calgary. Alberta Executive Trades and Labor Congress.

DOMINION CHAIRMAN

Thousands of men and women are getting "out of work" all over the continent of America. They can no longer find a sale for their labor power, and are having nothing else to sell but their own strength.

ORGANIZER O'BRIEN. In a series of short reports Comrade O'Brien relates his experiences and work during the last ten days. These include meetings in Ladysmith and Nanaimo, both reported in this issue.

Several long trips in the west to logging and mining camps, where meetings of some kind were held, circumvented in each case by unfavorable circumstances. At Mount Sicker he found the mines shut up; one concern paid 50 per cent of wages due, another had paid their men "last nothing."

On Wednesday morning O'Brien and Hawthornthwaite went north by boat to Union and Comox, which will complete the organizer's work on the Inland Empire. His reports testify to the good quality of the work done by Comrade O'Brien often under conditions difficult and discouraging.

Convening Call by Alberta Executive Trades Council.

A convention of delegates from All-Trades Councils, Trades Unions, Socialist societies, Society of Equity and others actively engaged in Labor movement in Alberta will assemble in the Trades and Labor Council's Hall, Stephen avenue, Calgary, on Saturday, December 14, 1907, at 9 a. m. prompt, to form a platform for the Alberta Labor Party.

Each Union or Society is requested to send one delegate and one extra for each 100 members after the first century.

The convention will be for one day only and will assemble promptly at 9 a. m., when delegates will please hand their credentials to the Secretary. The convention will be private, but union men will be admitted as visitors on producing a union card in good standing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has kindly offered the following rates to delegates to the convention on purchasing standard Certificate as a receipt for:

If there are 100 delegates with Standard Certificates the return will be free. If there are less than 100 and more than 25 with S. C. return 1-3 the fare. If there are less than 25 with S. C. return journey will be 2-3 the fare.

Tire C. P. R. desires all delegates when securing tickets to ask for Standard Certificate as a receipt for same and to deposit the certificate with the Conference Secretary, who will make the necessary arrangements for return trip. Delegates MUST NOT purchase return tickets, as these do not secure any benefits and are not recognized by the Railway Company as counting to the number in attendance. Delegates, therefore, be sure and follow out these instructions.

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WORKINGMEN OF CANADA

If it be your desire as it should be to act intelligently and with effect in all matters political, you must be supplied with knowledge from some source. Without an understanding of the position your class occupies in society, how it has been evolved, and how it is exploited through the wage-system it is kept in a dependent and s'ave condition, no intelligent or efficient political action is possible.

Two little books published by the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of Canada, are designed to furnish you with the information you need. One is 'The Factors and Constitution of the Socialist Party of Canada, prefaced by an outline of the Evolution of Human Society. The other is 'SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM' by Gabriel Deville, translated from the French by Robert Rives Lamonte. Price 10 cents each. GEO. DALES, Sec. Vancouver, B. C.

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NOTICE

TAKE notice that I, J. H. Leay, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Miner, intend to apply for special license over the following specified lands in West Westminster District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted adjacent to the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. Near Point Egmont. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 5, 1907. No. 2. Commencing at a post, N.W. corner, planted adjoining on South T. 1, No. 1263 and T. 1, No. 964, running 80 chains East, 80 chains South, 80 chains West, 80 chains North to point of commencement. Near Point Egmont. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 5, 1907. No. 3. Commencing at a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 6, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement. Near Point Egmont. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 5, 1907. No. 4. Commencing at a post, the North East corner, running West 100 chains, South to chains, East 100 chains, North to chains to point of commencement. Across water from Point Egmont. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 6, 1907. No. 5. Commencing at a post, the S.W. corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Sechelt Inlet. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 6, 1907. No. 6. Commencing at a post, the South West corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Sechelt Inlet. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 6, 1907. No. 7. Commencing at a post, the South West corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Sechelt Inlet. J. H. Leay.

Staked Nov. 6, 1907. No. 8. Commencing at a post, the S.W. corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Sechelt Inlet. J. H. Leay.

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Staked Nov. 6, 1907. No. 15. Commencing at a post, the S.W. corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Sechelt Inlet. J. H. Leay.

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Staked Nov. 6, 1907. No. 18. Commencing at a post, the S.W. corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Sechelt Inlet. J. H. Leay.

NOTICE

TAKE notice that I, M. P. Brophy, of Vancouver, occupation Chairman, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands in Rupert District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., M. P. Brophy, Agent. Oct. 23rd, 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement. Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., M. P. Brophy, Agent. Oct. 23rd, 1907.

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No. 15. Commencing at a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 6, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement. Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., M. P. Brophy, Agent. Oct. 23rd, 1907.

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No. 17. Commencing at a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement. Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., M. P. Brophy, Agent. Oct. 23rd, 1907.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T. 14 N. 30. ch. 20. S. 14. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement. Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., M. P. Brophy, Agent. Oct. 23rd, 1907.

70 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS Scientific American

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to, and support of, the principles and programme of the revolutionary working class party.

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master, the worker a slave.

The present capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist, an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working-class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

(Continued from page 3)

JIM HAWTHORNTWALTE.

I was especially pleased with the opportunity of getting to know Jim Hawthornthwalte. Born in Ireland of a Scottish mother and a Lancashire father, he has some of the weaknesses of the many good qualities which such an origin implies. His chief defect is a reckless outspokenness on the platform which shows little more than that he has more honesty than diplomacy in his make-up. He has pursued a fearless and straightforward policy in Parliament, and won many valuable concessions for the workers. He is, I believe, destined to all a commanding position in the politics of the Dominion, and when time has somewhat mellowed his platform manner, and the mists and prejudices which his enemies and opponents have succeeded in raising to the obscuring of the man and his work, will give time to clear away, he will stand out for what he is, a clear-headed, capable, clean-handed leader of working class opinion. I felt Canada fairly hopeful for the future of the movement.—Ker Hardie.

DR. CURRY'S MEETING.

The City Hall having been obtained for the purpose of holding propaganda meetings, Vancouver Local, S. P. of Canada, announces that arrangements are being made to conduct a series of effective propaganda meetings each Sunday evening during the winter. Last Sunday Comrade J. W. Curry was the principal speaker and in the course of his remarks on the subject of the depression and unemployment had time to bring out the fact that poverty, like tuberculosis, was world-wide in its scope. With the centralization of capital local interests no longer dominated in the production of wealth and as a consequence the beneficial effects of the closing down of industries were felt in the remotest districts—thousands of miles perhaps from the actual centers of production. The unemployed problem thus prominently thrust into view presses for a solution in the country districts as well as in the factory and commercial towns. In speaking of the present curtailment in production and its adverse effect in Vancouver and the Province, he called attention to the fact that the remedy meted out to the newly arrived immigrants and the difficulty of securing employment by the alleged scarcity of labor. Only a month or so since the newspapers were full of the languishing of great work on account of lack of labor, whilst now there is talk of devising means to cope with the growth of the unemployed. Perhaps the "development" of "our" wonderful resources can now be proceeded with, the ideal condition for capitalist expansion—an overworked and overpaid—being realized somewhat sooner than expected. It is pretty certain though that the expansion will be along another line, as Comrade Curry inferred, and taken up by a capitalist institution of recovery, the Provincial Government subsidizing "Salvation Army"—whose common shipload of "farm laborers" and "domestics" from the cities of Europe can be utilized in extending the "large" barracks woodyards, shelters for homeless men and soup kitchens, all of which will furnish considerable employment while the Government direct cash help to employ by adding to the chain gang. On the whole Comrade Curry's talk and the evidence produced clearly showed the proximity of a period of hard times and the absolute necessity of working people realizing their position under the wage system and the inevitable misery in store for so long as they give their support to the Liberal and Conservative politicians instead of the working-class programme of the S. P. of Canada on election day.

O. RAYNER.

THE SCARLET LIE.

We had a rousing meeting last evening. Comrade Hawthornthwalte was the speaker and the subject "The Scarlet Empire." In substance it was a review of a book by that name purporting to have been written by D. M. Parry of various republics and secretary of that gang of pirates, the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. It is not often we have such a treat. Jim was in splendid form and gave us a magnificent address,

dissecting the book with the skill of a practiced critic, laying bare the contradictions and absurdities of the precious production and turning the whole thing to a first-class means of forceful and successful propaganda. Several other comrades spoke and on the whole it was a splendid meeting with a net result of several members added to the roll, a deepening and strengthening of the faith and purpose of the fighting comrades and a general stirring up of the dry bones of capitalism's opponents. Comrade Hawthornthwalte and some of the other speakers took occasion to point out the terrible nature of the industrial crises we are just now entering upon, pointing out its world-wide extent and the folly of seeking to cure its horrors by moving elsewhere, urging all who may lose their jobs to stay where they are and demand that the Government meet the situation and provide work, and remunerative work, for all in need, not charity.

In Nanaimo we have entered upon a new phase of the movement. The Baptist minister announces himself a Socialist and preaches a series of sermons more sensational than the widest Red sang us there to get off, and thus has stirred things up, so much so that the saloot who holds forth at the Presbyterian church has entered the lists and delivered himself of a red-hot denunciation of Socialism, taking Robert Blatchford for his prop whom he has hit hard. He did not hear it but hope to get a synopsis of the speech when I will deal with it and its author. Meantime, don't worry, we are amply able to take care of him and all his tribe.

You may be sure we are pleased to get them on our side. However it has been a one-sided battle or we have had to fight a lot of copperheads who used the same methods of the Pinkerton spy or the political heeler, and dared not venture an open battle.

Comrade comrades, we shall soon have them all driven into one camp. Liberal and Tory, Labor Faker, grasping monopolists, heartless tyrants, spineless unionists, tearful business men, subservient editors, still more subservient printers and the whole tribe of lickspittles and hangers-on of the capitalist class. They will soon be forced to line up where they belong, and the last grand onslaught will be made. Victory is within sight, my comrades. We must not let ourselves fall. It is our mission to rid the world of the horrors of this awful system, to restore to the workers their ownership of the means by which they must live and to end for ever this merciless system of competition where every man must fight like a wild beast if he would live.

J. Y.

NANAIMO, DEC. 2nd.

SOCIALISM IN LADYSMITH.

Campaign Meeting Held in Opera House on Sunday Night.

The Socialists' campaign meeting, which was held in the Opera House on Sunday evening, was fairly well attended. The speakers were Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwalte, M. P., and Mr. C. O'Brien, and for the most part they were well received. In their addresses to a discussion of the position of the working class under the modern system of industry. Mr. O'Brien spoke first and began by saying under the rule of capital the power to produce wealth is very great, but the working class, who produce all this wealth, are robbed of their product. As to just how this robbery takes place there is a wide divergence of opinion. The only escape a labor movement can have for its existence is the abolition of the robbery practiced on labor, and they who comprise the labor movement do not understand what "Capital" is, they are almost sure to spend their time and energy in fighting the effects of the robbery, rather than in abolishing the robbery. It is that that rob labor.

O. RAYNER.

WHAT PETTIPICE IS DOING.

Comrades who have worked with Comrade Pettipiece in the labor and Socialist movements (and they are many in B. C.) will not be surprised at the following account of the pen of John F. Leheney, Par. by which name he is known from Victoria through to Edmonton, is not the kind to let the grass of opportunity grow under his feet, nor does he let his political convictions under any kind of cover. If the cause of Socialism can be served. On a community of spiritless wage-slaves or an aggregation of

hide-bound, exploiting politicians he drops like a fire-bomb. His boundless energy, courage and staying power, his enthusiasm and loyalty to the cause of the workers' complete emancipating fit him in an especial degree to make the most of the opportunities his present trip affords, and this is what Leheney says of him, writing from Calgary on recent date:

"I am here with the now notorious Pettipiece, who is spreading the doctrine of Revolutionary Socialism unscrupulously and I was almost about to say vindictively. He tied the Conservative member for Calgary, Mr. McCarthy, M. P., up and branded him unfair to and ignorant of Labor's interests. We cannot but feel an estimation of the opportunities Par. enjoys to put the workers in the right road. He is in his element and accomplishing results that will soon be noticeable. I wish we had some more of the boys with the same enthusiasm as Par. occupying similar positions. He is worthy our best efforts to endeavor to secure financial backing for the movement."

According to a German physician Dr. Horn, miners age so rapidly because of the unhealthy surroundings, that they present all the aspects of senile decay at the age of fifty, beyond which few are able to ply their vocation.

THE DRINK EVIL FROM THE PROLETARIAN VIEW-POINT

(Continued from page one)

wage competition that would be disastrous to the workers for it is the unemployed that regulate the wages scale and wages will be determined by the pressure brought upon them, which, under such circumstances, will endeavor to estimate for yourself.

I am of the opinion that many men with whom I am in touch would assist zealously in furthering your proposed reform, but for myself, I am fully convinced of the inefficiency of reformatory measures that deal with effects and leave untouched the causes.

I attribute, rightly or wrongly, the drink evil to the existing social system. I stand for its abolition; and will work to that end in the only organization that offers a solution—the Socialist Party of Canada.

With best wishes I remain, yours very respectfully,

JOHN T. LEHENEV,

Chairman Alberta Executive Committee, Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

HAPPENINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE RULE OF CAPITAL

(Continued from page 1.)

relief, those practiced by the British are feeble in the extreme. They are highly moral and business-like, according to our standards, but so far have had little effect."

This is interesting as showing the brutality of the capitalist class, but in no respect alarming, even if "robust measures" were actually in force, inasmuch as the working class have been so thoroughly exploited that not one in a hundred would be liable to the suspicion of having anything to board.

A Typical Capitalist Philanthropist.

W. J. Gage, of Toronto, poses as a philanthropist. He has sent out a begging circular—one of many—asking the recipient to enjoy the "luxury of giving" to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives—for which he is anxious to secure donations to the extent of \$50,000. Now for another side of Mr. Gage's character. He is head of the firm of W. J. Gage & Co., from whose service, according to evidence taken in the police court on Sept. 25th, Miss McCann, employed as an envelope maker, was discharged because she had been seriously left an employ of L. P. Bonvier on being refused an increase of wages. Bonvier was charged with conspiracy with Gage & Co. and it was brought out in evidence that an understanding existed among the employees, had to give work to those leaving other firms. Furthermore, to justify their action in discharging her, the firm cast vile aspersions upon her character.

Such is capitalist philanthropy!

PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

115 Indian Road, Toronto, Nov. 27, 1907.

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Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly. 17 dome block of double row.
2455 Westminster Ave. Mount Pleasant.

At a meeting of Socialists at London, Ont., on Nov. 25th, it was decided to organize a Local of the Socialist Party of Canada. A meeting for this purpose was called for Tuesday, Dec. 3.

10,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
EASTERN BANKRUPT STOCK
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Splendid opportunity to obtain Christmas Presents at Cost

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When you are buying a FUR Hat use it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put on his hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four sides, exactly the same as the employer's, but counterfeits are some times perforated on three sides, and some times only on two. John B. Stetson, Co. of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern.
JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
WLOD, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

Which? Breakfast in
15 Mins GAS OR 45 Mins Coal or Wood
Your Time and Your Energy Are Worth Real Money to You.
Cooking with Gas Saves Both.

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Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should have a card affixed to its local, \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday, 638, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VERNIE, S. P. OF C. MEETS every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. at Davis Hall, corner Victoria Ave. Terms, every Saturday evening at 7:45. Business meeting first Friday in each month, same place at 8 p. m. W. Symonds, Sec. 406.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, S. P. OF C. MEETS every Monday, 8:15 p. m. at headquarters, 1157 Broadway, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. MEETS every Sunday, 3 p. m. at Davis Hall, corner Queen and Spadina Avenues, James O. Shippin, Secretary, 10 Barton Avenue, First North Branch, Toronto, Ont. Sunday nights, same hall. Jewish Branch, Sunday nights, at 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. MEETS in No. 3 Labor Hall on First and Third Wednesdays in each month. A. E. Clayton, Sec. 1444 Pandora Street.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. ENG ish Branch meets every Sunday, 3 p. m. at Davis Hall, corner Queen and Spadina Avenues, James O. Shippin, Secretary, 10 Barton Avenue, First North Branch, Toronto, Ont. Sunday nights, same hall. Jewish Branch, Sunday nights, at 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

Union Directory
When They Meet, Where They Meet

Every Labor Union in the province is invited to place a card under this head, \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

SANFON MINERS' UNION, No. 81, W. E. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. at John McLean's, president, A. J. Shilland, financial secretary, Secretary Central Committee.

THOENIS MINERS' UNION, No. 8, W. E. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the Miner's Hall, W. J. Lowrie, President, W. A. Pickett, Secretary.

*Is your name on the voters' list?